

The wing has precisely the same structure as in *Glareola*, and some of the plovers.

The tail is more lengthened than among the plovers, but not more so than in *Glareola praticola*, which species has, however, the tail forked, but some of the same genus, as the last named bird, although it is not so long in them, have it in the same shape as in *Tinochorus*,—as *Glarecola Australis*.

The structure of the digestive organs is altogether that of a gallinaceous bird; the skeleton, however, agrees scarcely in any particular with that order, approaching closely to that of the waders. The sternum differs from any gallinaceous bird with which I am acquainted, in wanting entirely the strong lateral process, and in the fissures on the posterior margin being much smaller; the nearest approach in form which I have been able to find, is that of *Machetes*, from which, if it were not for the superior size of the latter, it could scarcely be distinguished.

The pelvis agrees so perfectly with that of *Strepsilas interpres*, and the *Charadriidae* in general, as not to require farther remark.

The remainder of the skeleton resembles both the plovers and sandpipers.

I much regret that I have never had an opportunity of dissecting a specimen of *Glareola*, to which the genus, *Tinochorus*, appears closely allied, and I believe that they will form a connecting link between the orders *Grallatores* and *Razores*.

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N.B. The Synonyms are in Italics.

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